Important Congressional Ac-'don Yesterday.

Passage by the House of Its Subwitute for the Senate Freedmen's Bureau Bill.

The Vote One Hundred and Thirtyseven to Thirty-three.

Continuation of Mr. Sumner's Speech on the Representation Basis and Negro Suffrage.

Bill for a Minister to the Dominican Republic Reported.

Action Taken Relative to Scandatous Mutilations of the Capitol.

Sharp Personal Controversy Between Representatives Rousseau and Grinnell.

Treasury Department Regulations for Redeeming Mutilated Currency. &c.

REDEMPTION OF MUTILATED CURRENCY.

circular has just been issued from the Treasury De-ment defining the rules heretofore laid down for the mption of fractional and other United States cur ly stated in this set of instructions that the co pressily stated in this set or instructions that the co-operation of national banks that have been designated government depositories will be required in the work of redemption, save where the notes to be redeemed have been so mutilated as to be worth less than their face ggregate value of the pame in money or a weelpt conditioned for the payment of the proceeds of the parcel when returns shall have been received there-er from the Treasurer of the United States. The parcel must have name of owner, amount claimed and date written thereon. The officer or bank will remit the parcels in sums reaching one thousand dollars or its multiple, and place upon the package the name of the party remitting and the amount contained therein, besides writing upon the outside "Forwarded under contract with Adams Express Company," and address the same to the "Treasurer of the United States, Washington, D. C." The sums remitted should represent thousands as nearly as possible, as the contract for transportation establishes prices by the thousand, and cost of carrying one dollar over double the cost of conveying the single thousand. Packages must be delivered to Adams Express Company, or such other as have connection with R. Returns will be made either by check on New York, Roston or Philadelphia, or in new notes sent free of charge, the remitting party to elect. Officers and banks whose duty it is under existing instructions will continue to redeem small sums of currency when feet they have government funds in their hands. These regulations will also authorise any public efficer, bank, corporation, firm or individual to result packages as above, free of expense to the owner. Currency subject to discount should be sent in a separate parcel and marked "mutilated;" such as has been torn into two or more pieces should be restored in form as mear as may be by pasting the fragmentary parts of each note on slips of paper of size and form of original notes. All piecing or mending of mutilated notes or currency with fragments of other notes is prohibited. No national bank notes, whether mutilated; or not, are redeemable by the Treasurer unloss they be notee of banks in liquidation; otherwise they be notee of banks in liquidation; otherwise they be noteed on our parts. the Treasurer unions they be notee of banks in liquida-tion; otherwise they will be redoemed only by the banks that issue them. It is not desirable to send parcels of y to the Treasury by mail; but those who incur the rick need not prepay postage thereon. All communica-tions by mail addressed to the United States Treasurer-ere free under the law.

TASSAGE OF THE FREEDMEN'S BURFAU BILL BY THE HOUSE.

The House disposed of the Freedmen's bill to-day, and reached a new rascal hobby, the partition of the State of Virginia. The Freedman's bill was tackled the first thing after the morning hour, when a vote on Green Clay Smith's amendment making the Freedmen's Bureau inoperative in the State of Kentucky was taken. This was of course lost; for Kentucky has few friends in the House aside from her own delegation who could go so far, even when State interests were concerned. One

on Thad Stevens' radical substitute for the original bill, That providing homesteads and schools, &c., for the That proving nomectons and sections, a, for the darkies was voted on and lost. Subsequently the bill as it came from the House Committee, engineered by Mr. Eliot, of Massachusetts, the Chairman, toning down Sumner's and Trumbull's ideas of a Freedmen's Bureau to Summer's and Trumbull's sices of a Freedman's Bureau to ruit the House initiade, was passed. It differs from the original Senate bill in few particulars. The fifth section—that in relation to Sherman's Sea Island plants tions—was altered, in view of the fact that the darkies General Sherman provided for last January must soon be disposessed. When they are they will be provided with the state of the state lands under the new bill. By it the operations of

habeas corpus was suspended on February 1, 1866. Fala-ries are cut down and the number of clerks and employes also cut down. If the dignity and conservatism of

CLAIMS OF LOVAL CITIZENS FOR PURNISHING OUR committee to inquire into the expediency of allowing claims of loyal citizens for furnishing sub-intence and quartermister's stores to our forces during the war was the occasion of quite an extended and earnest debate during the moraing hour to-day. The mover of the reso lution made a short and effective opening speech, in which he depicted the heavy cost and hazard resulting to loyal citizens reciding in the enemy's country whenever they had thus contributed to the support of the federal forces, and he claimed there could be no questioning loyalty such as that when the act in itself exposed the contributors to personal danger from rehels, and occasioned a lack of resource in their own domestic concerns. The discossion was then taken up by Messrs, Wilson and Clark, the former declaring that no reimbursing propo-sition such as this should ever have his vote, because it record open the way to an infinity of claims of like char-seter. Mr. Clark proposed to back it by all the infu-ence in his power for the right-counters of the demands, and he gave his Massichusetts friend to understand that it was neither honorable to his head nor heart to be thus obdursts. Mr. Wilson a face, had been recorded to the desire to retort, when discussion was shut off by the expiration of the hour. Before taking up other business the resolution was referred to the Committee on the

Mr. TIONAL AMENDMENT.

making the entire delivery cover nearly five hours. His auditory in the galleries was more than ever numerous to-day, and was mainly composed of ladies. The speech is justly regarded by the learned Senators as one of the most pedantic efforts ever put forth in the Senate.

most pedantic efforts ever put forth in the Senate.

CEDING COUNTIES OF VIRGINIA TO WEST VIRGINIA, to WEST VIRGINIA, to West Virginia, to West Virginia, has succeeded the Freedmen's bill in the deliberations of the House. The constitutionality of the cedure is being argued. The democracy hold that the contract by which West Virginia sot the two rich counties is not valid unless ratified by got the two rich counties is not valid unless ratified by

The House Military Committee to-day voted to report the bill creating the grade of General in the Army of the United States. The pay is increased over that of the Lieutenant General one hundred and thirty dollars per month. There is no increase in allowances or commutations of any kind.

CONTROVERSY BETWEEN GENERAL ROUSSEAU AND MR. GRINNELL IN THE HOUSE. A passage at arms between Mr. Rousseau, of Kennoon. The gentlemen are bitter opponents in the House, although both are Union men. Roussean warmly de-fended Kentucky, and his own remarks on the Freedmen's bill against the aspersions of the wealthy Iowa farmer, whose loyalty has not been proven on a hundred bloody fields as Rousseau has proven his.

THE CONTESTED ELECTION CASES.

seat contested by Mr. Washburn, of Indiana.

The Brooks and Dodge case also came up, both of the contestants appearing and arguing their claims before the committee. It was significant that all the points made by Mr. Brooks in favor of his retention of the seat were ruled out. One of the chief of these was an endeavor to show informal service of the notice from Mr.
Dodge that he should dispute the former's occupancy.
Further evidence will be samplited to morrow.

for debate only on the President's Message, are, according to the resolution adopted on the motion of Mr. Stevens, to continue until otherwise directed. It was passed in order to afford seventy or more members an of portunity to deliver speeches long since carefully prepared. But even this opportunity is not at all times em-braced. One evening last week five or six member a representative had the alim auditory entirely to him self for a few moments while he spoke of the harbors of Eric. Nobody else cared to continue the gloomy proceedings by letting of his carefully prepared essay or speech to empty benches. It is the understanding that no business shall b transacted at the evening seasons other than the delivery of speeches. These are all written, and some of them read from printed slips and then inserted in the Congressional Globe. It is a mistake to suppose that the proceedings are interesting beyond what is above stated.

sented; that he cannot concur in his conclusions; but it is due to that gentleman that his report should be

DEFECTS IN THE REVENUE LAW. DEFECTS IN THE REVENUE LAW.

It is known that many persons render their receipts to the officers of internal revenue on a gold basis, but pay their taxes on their amounts in paper, and that while bonds of railroad companies held by citizens in this country are taxed, the foreign holders of such securities are exemp. Mr. Morrill, chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, has prepared a bill to remedy these defects, and it will probably be passed to-morrow.

The bill for the relief of Commodore Winslow, which The bill for the relief of Commodore Winston, which the Committee on Claims reported adversely to, was on petition. It will be recollected that shortly after the destruction of the Alabama the father of Commodore Winstow, who was one of the persecuted Union men, died in Charleston, S. C. As soon as it was known that Commodore Winston. dore Winelow was here to his property measures were taken for its confiscation, and the whole property in South Carolina, in which were two hundred and twenty-South Carolina, in which were two bundred and twenty-two beles of cotton, was ordered to be sold by court, shortly after the Sherman took up his march north-ward, and the Rockfish mflis, situate near Fayetteville, with a large amount of cotton, both raw and manufactured, were burned by the army. The father of Commodore for the cotton burned and sold by an equivalent from federate government. The committee reported adversely, and there does not seem to be any hope that any thing ever will be realized by the Commodore of his father's estate. Verily the seems hard. While bitter rubels, who would have destroyed the country, have everywhere their property restored to them, the patriot who stands by the flag loses all. And Congress does not seem to estimate very highly the services of such, for last year the qual bill for prize money for the destruition of the Alabama was defeated, and the crew of the Kearsarge was cut off; and this year the bill for reparation for losses halleted by Sharman's army on Commodore Winslow's personal estate is reported against. Commodore Winslow is a native of North (and against. Commodore Winslow is a native of North Care line, and there is nothing which will give his rebel friends more piensure than that their wishes have been gratified.
"The abolition traitor will have his reward," which is

THE SOLDIERS AND SAILORS' NATIONAL UNION

John W. Forney delivered a lecture this evening before the Soldiers' and Sallors National Union League. General J. B. Kiddoo presided. Letters were received and read from General Mosde and General George H. Thomas. During the delivery of the lecture General Grant entered the hall, and was received with immense applicage. services rendered the country by the soldiers during the

The United States Supreme Court has decided the case of the United States vs. One hundred and twenty-five backets of champagne, marked "V. C.," and five hundred baskets of chainpagne, marked "t. and one other case, for an eva-sion of the revenue laws. These were cases of seizure for alleged undervaluation of the wines, made by the Cotlector of San Francisco in April, 1864. The act under which the seizone was made provides that foreign when shall be invoiced by the manufacturer, when intended for importation into the United States, at their market value at the place of manufacture; and it is alleged that the wines in question were invoiced at prices greatly below the market value at Rheims, the place where they were manufactured, the claimants excusing themselves by averting that there was no market price at the price of manufacture. The government responded tion; that the wines should have been invoiced at the prices to which they were sold to customers, which sale established a market at Rheims. The court below took that view of the case and condemned the cargo, and the Supreme Court of the United States has now affirmed that judgment.

THE VENERABLE TRUMAN SMITH, OF COSN., was on the floor of the Senate for a short time to-day, and was greeted by many Senators.

This morning, in the Criminal Court, District Attorney Carrington said he had been requested by one of the counsel for General L. C. Baker to sek the Court to post-pone the sentence until the other indictments against him are disposed of. Judge Fisher rapited he thought that was the better course. It will probably be towards the last of the term before the other indictments are

THE AGAINST THE CONSTITUTION AND AMENDMENT.

It appears from a communication sent to the House to-day by the Secretary of the Treasury that the total cost of the land improvements and apportenances of the register by the Seconstruction Comp.

Philadelphia Navy Xary has been \$1,772,350. The land

cost \$127,000; twenty acres of improvements, including the dry dock, \$1,837,087, and ordnance building and magazine, \$34,267. The recretary says it is impractica-ble to give the total expenditures at that point ever since it has been used as a navy yard.

OBSEQUIES OF PRESIDENT LINCOLN.

It should be stated that in making the arrangements for the obsequies of the late President Lincoln, on the 12th inst., it was ascertained that the hall of the House of Representatives will accommodate only twelve hundred persons. Each member of the Senate and House will be entitled to five tickets only for distribution. This number will fill the entire hall, and no other persons excepting those holding tickets will obtain admisson to the Capitol building on that day.

PACIFIC BAILROAD.

The Pacific Railroad Directors and Commissioners, who have recently been holding a convention in this city, left Washington for New York to-day, where they will again convene for practical business, the meeting here being only for the purpose of obtaining and comparing views with the officers of roads connecting with the Union

Guatemaia.

Edward H. Webster, to be a collector of customs for the District of Baltimore.

S. Garfield, of Washington Territory, to be Surveyor General for said Territory.

George N. Blacks, of Hilmols, to be Receiver of Land, district of Springfield, Ill.

John Wilson, of Peoria, Ill, to be Consul at Antwerp.

Nathantel Usher, of Indiana, to be District Attorney for the Northern District of Florida.

Gerry Whitney Hazelton, of Columbus, Wis., to be Collector of Internal Revenue for the Second Collection district of Wisconsin.

tle plague is still on the increase in Holland, and has ex-tended to the province of North Brabant.

THIRTY-NINTH CONGRESS.

First Session.

PETITIONS FOR UNIVERSAL SUPPRACE

were presented by Messrs. Wilson, (rep.) of Mass., and POMEROY, (rep.) of Kansas, and referred to the Com-THE TAX ON AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS

Mr. SHERMAN, (rep.) of Ohio, presented the petition of citizens of Ohio, asking for a reduction of the tax on

Mr. SCREER, (rep.) of Mass., from the Committee on Foreign Relations, reported a bill to authorize the ap-pointment of a diplomatic representative to the republic

THE TOPERA POST OFFICE AND CUSTOM HOUSE PROJECT.

Mr. CHANDLER, (rep.) of Misch, from the Committee on Commerce, asked to be discharged from further consideration of the proposition to appropriate one hundred thousand dollars to build a post office and custom house at Topeks, Kaneas, and it was so ordered.

CLAIMS OF LOVAL CHTERNO OF THE MINIMIZED THATS.

Mr. WHARY, (rep.) of W. Va., offered a resolution, which was adopted, instructing the Committee on the Judiciary to inquire into the expediency of reporting a bill to provide for the payment of loyal citizens of the lately rebellious States for quartermaster's stores taken from them and used by the arroy of the United States, as to place such claims upon an equality with those of citizens of loyal States.

THE MUSTARISMATIOS CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDREST.

The moraling hour having expired, the joint resolution to amount the constitution in relation to representation was called up.

treats all with the same imparital Justice, and who are you, sir, who will dare to threat mit to this charter at off-parchical principle which can find no anction in its operation principles which can find no anction in its expect the american definition for a position of property of the later and the state of the carly and company property of the fathers, the expect and company positions of the fathers, the expect and company positions of the fathers, and with one voice positioning, treat, that all mon are equal in right, and scendily, that governments derive their power from the consent of the government derive their power from the consent of the government derive their power from the consent of the government derive their power from the consent of the government derive their power from the consent of the government derive their power from the consent of the government derive their power from the consent of the government derive their power from the consent of the power derived the power of the fathers, and this power is a second of the constitution. You common typically the fathers are the power of the fathers and the government fathers and the government fathers are the power of the fathers and the government fathers are the power of the government fathers and the government fathers are the power of the government fathers and the government fathers are the fathers and the government fathers are power to the government fathers and the government fathers are power to the government fathers and the government fathers are power for the government fathers are government for the government fathers are government for the government fathers are government for the government for government for the government for government for the government for government

claim equality also. One cannot be defield without the other. What is liberty without equality? What is equality without Bhorty? One is the complement of the other. The two are necessary to round and complete the circle of American citizenship. They are the two lobes of the mighty longs through which the people breathe the breath of life. They are the two vital principles of republican government without which a government, aithough republican in usine, cannot be republican in fact. These two vital principles of the statutes which are graven on the heart of universal mans—even upon the heart of the marker, who denies them, and upon the heart of the marker, who denies them, and upon the heart of the marker, who denies them, and, whether longotten or denied, they are more enduring than marked or larms, for they share the perpendict of the human family. The Routan Cato, after deciaring his belief in the immortality of the soul, added that if this were an error it was a error which I love. And now, declaring my helief in therity and equality as the long given brithright of all men, let me say in the rame spirit, if this be an error it is no error which I love, if this he a fact it is a fault which I shall be also to renounce, if this be an illusion it is an illusion which I pray may wrap the world in its angelic form. (Applance, P. M. went into executive seasons.

The Senate at a quarter past three P. M. went into executive and an executive seasons.

WARRINGTON, Feb. 6, 1856. REPORT OF THE REVENUE COMMISSION. United States Revenue Commission upon the property in the funds, the financial system, &c., a sinking fund and

taxation in general, by Samuel S. Hayea. It was referred to the Committee of Ways and Means.

Mr. Davino, (rep) of N. Y., presented the petition of manufacturers of willow ware for a change in the manner of imposing the tax on articles manufactured by them, which was referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Mr. Parseworth, (rep.) of Ill., introduced a bill providing for publishing notices of neal lettings, which was referred to the Committee on Fost Offices and Post Roads.

referred to the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads.

TRANKS TO ADMIRAL PAREAGET AND HIS SALLORS.

Mr. Have, (rep.) of Mass., from the Committee on Naval Affairs, reported back the Senate resolution tendering the chanks of Congress to Vice Admiral Farragut and two officers and mon under him for gailantry and good cenders before Mobile on the 5th of August, 1564.

ADMIRATED AND ADMIRAL TO HE PAREAGEN ACCESSEY.

On motion of V. Miller, (rep.) of Ps., a resolution was excepted, increasing the Committee on Nevel Affairs as excepted, in the Committee on Nevel Affairs.

The Sevaram here made a statement to the House, maying that he had been informed that the troube doors of this Hall had been multimed that the bronze doors of this Hall had been multimed that the bronze doors of this Hall had been multimed that the bronze doors of this Hall had been multimed that the bronze doors of the Rail had been multimed that the bronze doors of the Rail had been multimed that the former doors of the Rail had been multimed that the former doors of the Rail had been multimed that the former doors of the Rail had been multimed that the former doors of the Rail had been multimed the the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

[Mr. Washinsan, (rep.) of Ill., suggested that the committee will consider and report on the subject.

The floure then resumed the consideration of the Sen-

Alabama, Louisiann and Arkansas, and from the confiscated lands of the enemy, not exceeding in all three millions of acres of good land, to be allotted and assigned in parcels not exceeding forty acros cach, to loyal refugees and freedmen; and in the fifth section, providing that the occupants of the lands under Major General Macrana's special field order, dated January, 1865, are confirmed in their possession, and that no persons shall be destured in their possession, and that no person shall be made with said occupant by the former owner satisfactory to the Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau; provided, that whenever the owners of lands occupied under Major General Sharman's field order shall make application for restoration of the lands, the Commissioner is authorized, upon the agreement and with the consent of the occupants, to procure other lands for them, by rent or purchase, not exceeding forty acres for each occupant, or to set apart for them out of the public hands assigned for that purpose forth in the fourth section.

The substitute of Mr. Sevens was rejected by a vote of 37 against 120.

The disuse then voted on the substitute reported from the Committee on Freedmen's Affairs for the Senate bill. It is hearly the same as the Senate bill, with the following exceptions:—The substitute provides that the act shall extend to refugees and freedinen in all parts of the United States, and the Freedont may divide the section of country within which the privilege of the writ of habase corpus was suspended on the last day of February, 1866. It also makes are duction of the salaries of officers, and provides that no person shall be deemed destitute, suffering or dependency. It further provides that whenever the former owners of lands occupied under Major General Sherman's field order shall make application for restoration of the lands, the Commissioner is authorized, upon the acreement and with the written consent of the occupant, to refuse shall make application for restoration of the lands, the Commissioner

counties of Herkeley and Jefferson from Virginia to West Virginia.

Mr. Rouses, (dem.) of N. J., opposed the bill, denying the power of Concress at the pressions, and contending that the assent of the Legislature of Virginia was necessary. The subject should be referred to the people of those counties in order that they may by vote determine whether they were willing to be thus transferred.

Mr. Lawrence, (rep.) of Othe, and that the consent of the Legislature of Virginia was given, and that a vote was taken by the people of Jefferson and Berkeley, which resulted in the transfer of these counties to Visat Virginia. Virginia could not now by an act peaced by her occalled Legislature withdraw that assent. The act of Congress was necessary to complete the arrangement.

Mr. Streves introcoroning revisered the action of the so-called Virginia Legislature under Governor Pierpoint, and the farce was two causal to be acted upon the thesiter of the great nation. He would vote for the bill believing they could transfer any portion of conquered Perilory.

Mr. Beneaux, (rep.) of thin, repudiated the dogma, come from what quarter it might, that West Virginia was conquered ferritory. The loyal men there had the right to consume a just, which they had done. He said he would vite furthe hill.

and he would vote for the bill.

The bill was passed—year 115, maye 24.

The House at half-part four P. M. took it
past seven P. M., for speech making.

Mr. Boorrate, (res.) of Pa., mode a few remarks con-craining the harbor of Erie.

Nobody else desiring to make a speech the House ad-ourned.

ARMY BULLETIA

Hospital Steward Jus. C. Miller, Unless States Army,

Bravet Major Thomas C. Brainerd, Assistant Surgeon United States Army, to doty in Department of Arkaness Surgeon W. F. Edger, United States Army, to duty in accompanying a detachment of recruits for the First United States cavalry from Carliels Barracks, Pennsylvants, to the Middle Division of the Pacific.

NO TRANSPORTATION TO RE PURISHED PUR-LOUGPED ROLDIER.
CENTRAL CRORD-NO. S.
HRANGERN OF THE ARMY.
AMULIAN GENERAL'S OFFICE, WARRINGTON, Feb. 5, 1866.
All orders heretofore issued requiring that transporta-tion shall be formulated to furloughed soldiers are hereby revoked.

By communication

Acting Volunteer Lieutenant Communiter Wm. C. Rogers from Navy Yard, New York, and ordered to Navy Yard, Boston.
Acting Master James Ogilve from Navy Yard, Boston, to Navy Yard, New York. to Navy Yard, New York.

ORDERS HEVORED—JANUARY 30.

Acting Ensign Hickmood Degret to Navy Yard, Pensacols, Fia., and gramest leave of almends.

PROMOTIONS.

Commander James M. F. Raidy, to be a captain in the
navy.

Lieutenant Commander Edward Barrett, to be a commander.

Wiscopt.t. ANEOUS.

The steamer Newbern will sail from this port soon for Pencacols. Fis. touching at Port Royal and Key West. The steamer Supply, just service at this port from Brasil, is to be gent to the fine! Indice with stores.

IMPORTANT.

Arrival of the Palestine with Two Days Later News from Europe.

NAPOLEON'S SPEECH.

Withdrawal of the French Troops from Mexico.

Auxiety of the French Emperor to Pacify the People of the United States.

ADVANCE IN AMERICAN SECURITIES

reight steamer put on the Cunard line for an extra trip, and brings no malis or files of newspapers. A few news-

With the except on of the Emperor Napoleon's speech to the Corps Legislatif there is no political news of much

FRANCE AND MEXICO.

Withdrawal of the French Troops from

The Emperor, in his address of the 22d of January, to join the allied expedition, but declined, although such expedition was not opposed to their interests.

The remainder of the speech refers purely to home

Commercial Intelligence.

Loruss, Jan. 23—Evening. Consols opened at 86% a 87 for money and closed at opened strong at anjadvance, but closed exert.

Corrow. There has been less doing. The news per Australiaian, from New York, brought lower prices. Sales yesterday 5,090 hales, with prices disposed to de-

News from the Rie Grande.

New Our gass, Feb. 5, 1866 Civil proceedings have been commenced by the Texas late officers at Brownsville against the parties impliaget in the Bagdadudsir. Colonel R. M. Hall was to assume command at Brazo

The Austrian troops at Bagdad are commanded by

Mejla's officers, left for the city of Mexico on the filet all. on important business. The Virginia Legislature.

RESOLUTIONS ENDORSING PRESIDENT JOHNSON'S FOLICY -NO DESIRE TO VIOLATE ANY OF THEIR OBLIGATIONS TO THE NEGISCES TO BE TREATED WITH JUSTICE AND HUMANITY.

RETRIED, Va., Peb. 6, 1866.

The following patrions resolutions, endorsing the policy of President Johnson manimously passed both branches of the Legislature to day. A committee of sight, five from the House and three from the Senata,

New Jersey Legislature. AFFOLD MENTS ST GOVERNOR WARD—RAILROAD MATERIS, ETC. TRESTON, Peb. 6, 1866.

Governor Ward sent into the Senate this afternoon the following appointments:—For Chancellor, A. O. Zabris-kie, vice Henry W. Greene, resigned; for Judges of the Supreme Court, Van Cleve Dalrympie, of Mercer, vice George H. Brown, deceased; David A. Depew, vice Duniel Halber, term expired; George A. Woodhath, of Cambeen, vice John Van Dyke, term expired; for Judge of Court of Fercer, Robert Kennedy, reaspisated, but of Court of Errors, Robert Kennedy, reappointed; for Attorney General, Frederick T. Fredinghaysen, Pap-

Attorney General, Frederick T. Fredinghuysen, reappointed; for Clerk in Chancery, Backer Gummere, reappointed; for Secretary of State, H. Newton Congar, of Roses. These appointments will be confirmed.

A joint moeting of both houses will be held to morrow, A casess will be held to night.

There is a great right here between the New Jersey Bailroud and the friends of the Newark and New York Rairoud.

The hell to open the polls in the State at given o'clock, and close at sendown passed the House by a parsy vote, the republicans in favor and the democrate against.

The bell to apposed by the Governor commissioners to select police officers for Jersey City, was ordered to d'third reading.

NEW ORLEANS, Pob. 5, 1866

The steamship Matsuzas sails for New York to-morrow The appointment of Mr. E. F. Parker as nurreys of this port gives universal satisfaction. The Pimer endorses him, saying that "he is one of the few thoroughly coneffect and bustness expacity."

Ex-Governor Anderson, of Ohio, is here.

General Wood, in command of the Department of Mississippi, has beened an order that no intervention by takes, by the military against colored persons or white persons who may be and are possibled by the laws of the State.

State.

It appears there are upwards of hyty-jep thousand destitate persons in Alabama, who will require an expenditure of opwards of two millions of dollars per an sum to relieve their accumulties.

Labor prospects on the Red river plantations are more theoring. The freedom's seem to be somewhat more disposed to go to work.

An active business in colton is doing at filteresport, which claims to do the largest cotton business of any inland city in the Possible. The recopes of goods there we ware large, and they do not the demand.